

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1776.

THE

NUMBER 1726.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published the 2d Nov. 1775.
 Flour at 20/- per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of Finch Flour to weigh
 1 lb. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for a Copper.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel of 32	Beef per Barrel	4/-
Flour	Pork	6/-
Brown Bread	Salt	3/-
West-India Rum	India tea	4/-
New-England do:	Chocol. per Doz.	19/-
Muscovado Sugared	Beeswax	1/-
Single refined	Indian Corn per Bush.	3/-
Molasses	Wood	28 to 30/-

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

High Water sets		Days
Days	Age. Water.	H. M. H.
Thursday	12	7 after 7 before 8
Friday	13	8 7 8
Saturday	14	6 19
Sunday	15	6 18
Monday	16	6 17
Tuesday	17	6 16
Wednesday	18	6 15

Days 9 hours 56 min. the 18.

In the PRESS, and will be published as soon as possible,
 And SOLD by W. and T. BRADFORD, at the
 London Coffee-house, Philadelphia,

A NEW EDITION, (with LARGE and INTER-
 RESTING ADDITIONS,) will be expected
 at the time of PUBLISHING,) or

COMMON SENSE,
 Addressed to the Inhabitants of America,

"Man knows no Master save creating Heaven,
 "Or those whom choice and common good ordain."
 Thompson.

To the PUBLIC.

The agreeable reception which this Pamphlet hath met with, and the great demand for the same, hath induced the Publisher of the first edition to print a second edition thereof, unknown to the Author, who expressly directed him not to proceed therein without others, because that large Additions would be made thereto.—Therefore the new Edition, advertised by the Printer of the First, is without the intended Additions.

A new work is now in the Press, and will be sold by W. and T. BRADFORD, (by appointment of the Author) will, notwithstanding the additions, be reduced to one half the price of the former one, (with allowance to those who take quantities) in order to accommodate it to the abilities of all ranks of men.—Several hundreds are already bespoke; one thousand is ordered to Virginia.—A Dutch Edition is likewise in the Press.

 THE MONITOR, No. XIII.
Concerning the Danger of the Church.

MONG all the wicked devices, which the domestic enemies of the Colonies have contrived to poison the minds of men, with sentiments injurious to their own interests, there is hardly any more false and ridiculous than the outcry of danger to the CHURCH.—An opinion has been industriously spread, that all the present combustion has its original in a plot to overturn the church, and to reduce the whole continent under Presbyterian discipline and doctrine. Nothing can give us a more striking idea to what wretched shifts our antagonists have been driven, than their being necessitated to inflict such an opinion, in support of their party; while nothing is a plainer demonstration of the weakness and prejudices of mankind, than the great degrees of credit so glaring an imposition has obtained.

It would be no mean argument, against the suggestion to say, that the ideas of men, in this age, respecting the rights of conscience, in religious matters, are much more liberal and improved, than they formerly were. Experience has fully taught the folly and cruelty of that persecuting spirit, which, in times past, to animate rival sectaries. In this country, where the different Protestant sects enjoy nearly a parity of privileges, to suppose that one of them would project and undertake to exterminate the rest; and that too, through all the calamities and disasters of a civil war, would imply an extreme of religious quixotism, little compatible with the temper of these enlightened days. But to wave all general presumptions, I will venture to assert, that the undertaking, with which the Dissenters are actuated, from the situation of the Colonies, is too difficult and hazardous to be conceived by them, unless they were actuated with a spirit of fanaticism and enthusiastic fury, surpassing that, which armed all Christendom, against the Mahometan empire, in the memorable times of the Crusades, or holy wars.

The first step to accomplish their design, must be the establishment of an independent



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

empire in America. However affairs in their future progress may chance to lead to such an issue, by reason of the intolerable oppression of the ministry; they must have been madmen, who could have planned, from the beginning of our disorders, a thing so contrary to all the long standing prejudices and attachments of the Colonies. So vast an enterprise exceeds the circumscribed views and limited purposes of the human mind.—The most distant idea of it could never have entered into the heads of any but men of the most adventurous spirits, of whom there are but few; and these could never reasonably hope to be able to influence all America to embrace a scheme of so extraordinary and perilous a nature. The supposition, I oppose, excludes the reality of those grievances, which are the ostensible motives of our conduct, and imputes all our contention to the malicious intrigues of designing enthusiasts. How could such men expect, by their fallacious pretences, to engage all the Colonies, composed of various religious denominations, in a contest to preserve their liberty, when it was not in the least endangered? a contest which was in fact only intended to procure an universal dominion to their own sect, over all others? And by what fascination, have they so far succeeded, as to have drawn far the greatest part of the Continent into the snare, and to have gained over to their side, fortune, probity and abilities?

For argument sake, let us suppose an independency to take place. The same union and harmony, which were necessary to bring it about, would be equally necessary for its support. A common interest would oblige us to avoid all discord and animosity, to form and cherish a well compacted government, capable of affording general security to all, and of preventing the contests of every kind of rivalship. Without this, we should destroy ourselves.—Inticate broils would exhaust and enfeeble us, in such a manner, as to make us an easy prey to any common foreign enemy. A mutual interest is always the strongest band of mutual friendship; and such would be our situation, that we could not materially violate the latter, without effectually overthrowing the former. The Presbyterians, supposing them ever to be bigotted & intolerant, would be constrained, from the most urgent inducements of self-preservation, to bridle their inclinations and to refrain from all encroachments on other professions. For such encroachments would inevitably kindle a civil war of the fiercest kind, because inflamed on both sides, by the impulses of religion; which, besides more immediate mischiefs, would reduce us to such a debilitated condition, as to invite the attacks of external foes, against whom, it would be impossible to defend ourselves. Thus, should they even gain the mastery in the conflict, they would be sure to reap nothing but multiplied inconveniences, for the present, and certain destruction for the future. In general, it may be advanced with safety, that should Britain compel us to be divorced from her; whatever diversity there may be in religious sentiments, or difference between some inferior interest of the colonies, their grand, their essential interests are so inseparably interwoven, that these must control every lesser consideration, and will secure peace and concord among ourselves.

But how does it appear that such a scheme would be practicable to the dissenters? The first glimmering of their intention would naturally confederate all other sects with the one attacked, from a sense of common danger; for they must be sensible, that they would all, sooner or later, share the same fate. The same rage for spiritual domination, which prompted the subversion of the CHURCH, would be inconsistent with the safety of every other religious institution, different from their own. This consequence would be evident to all, and induce all to make a common cause, for the protection of each other. Such a combination would be too powerful to be vanquished by the Presbyterians alone. In every light, the project appears too wicked, impolitic, absurd and desperate, to allow a suspicion, that they could entertain the most remote thoughts of it.

Let facts speak for themselves. It is attempted to persuade us, that some terrible Presbyterian plot is at the bottom of all our

troubles. What then are the claims of absolute parliamentary authority over us? What are the acts for carrying them into execution, and the armies sent to enforce those acts? Are these all Presbyterian phantoms conjured up to affright and bewilder us? Every man of information, every man that has eyes to read, ears to hear, and an intellect to comprehend, knows they are dreadful realities. Or did the Presbyterians bribe the ministry to make these attempts upon our liberties, in order to give them a foundation, on which to build the superstructure of their spiritual babel?—The origin of our disturbances is evidently to be found in those infringements of our civil privileges, which seem to have formed the principal object of British policy, for several years past.

The Presbyterians are not the only people who have undertaken the contest. All denominations have embarked in it with them, and as readily as they did. The people of Virginia and Maryland are almost to a man CHURCHMEN. Those of North and South-Carolina are, far the greater part of them, the same. And yet these four colonies are remarkably zealous and unanimous in the cause of liberty. They have been from the first, foremost in every spirited measure, and still continue to distinguish themselves by their zeal and activity. Many of the firmest friends in Philadelphia, Georgia, the Jerseys, in short in every colony, are Churchmen. Even in this province, where some have laboured to make it a religious party affair, numbers of the warmest in opposition to the parliament, are Episcopalians. How comes all this to pass, if the whole be a Presbyterian contrivance? It is paying too high a compliment to the understanding of the Presbyterians, and too gross an insult to that of the Churchmen, to suppose that they have been instrumental to the latter, throughout the continent, in a manner so destructive to their most important concerns.

A large majority of the Continental Congress, who have directed all our measures, are Churchmen; and I have good authority to say, they take a very active part in every deliberation and resolution, that is embraced. This alone is sufficient to prove the whole charge, against the Presbyterians, to be a mere fiction, basely employed to mislead the credulous and bigoted; and to prevent their concurring in the defense of themselves, their country, and their posterity.

I take this occasion to observe, that I was myself educated in the bosom of the Church, and have since seen no reason to renounce the principles of my education. As a well wisher to it, I would caution those, who under the visor of friendship, are taking the most infallible methods to injure it. Let them recollect, that the indiscreet zeal of certain prelates, and other episcopal clergymen, in the time of Charles the first, to fanaticalize the tyranny of the prince, is assigned by historians, as one great cause of the popular torrent running so violently in favour of Presbyterianism, as it did in those days.

There could be no better way, at this season, to alienate the affections of people from the Church, than by confounding its cause with that of the ministry. Men will presently learn to associate the ideas, and to transfer their aversion from one to the other. It is the worst policy imaginable, for the Church, in certain zealots, to pretend a dissent from the popular measures, as Churchmen. Many friends, lovers of civil liberty, of less discernment than zeal, will begin to fancy there is something in the Church, unpropitious to their favourite passion; and will grow gradually attached to any other sect among whom they meet with sentiments and principles more conformable to their own. *Sat: verbum sapienti.*

[Omitted in our last for want of Room.]

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) Dec. 8.

We are glad to inform our readers, that the troubles which have lately disturbed our western frontiers are now, in a great measure, removed, and from the measures adopted by the Provincial Congress, and pursued by the Council of Safety, we have now a prospect of peace and quietness, in a very short time, being restored in those parts.

The following is the best account of the transactions, in that quarter, that we have been able to collect.

"About six weeks ago, Mr. Robert Cunningham, of ninety six, who had taken a very active part in the disturbances last summer, and who refused to accede to the treaty concluded by the Hon. William Henry Drayton with the insurgents, was taken prisoner, brought to town and put in gaol, where he still remains. His friends, upon being informed of this, gathered in a body, with his brother Patrick Cunningham at their head, intending, as is supposed, to make reparation. Our late Council of Safety, at that time, had sent 1000 lb. of gunpowder and 1000 lb. of lead to the lower Cherokee Indians, who were in great want of ammunition for hunting, and who had given the strong assurances of observing a strict neutrality in the present unhappy dispute. This Cunningham's party, determined to take possession of, which they easily effected, it being escorted only by a few rangers, whom they allowed to depart. The Congress was sitting when advice of this outrage was received, and they determined immediately to adopt such measures as would effectively prevent the like in future. They accordingly ordered Colonels Richardson, Thomson, Neel and Thomas, to march with a body of rangers and militia. Major James Maylon, with about 46 men of the rangers, and Major Andrew Williamson, with about 460 of the militia, hearing that the insurgents were increasing daily in numbers, and threatening while there was no apparent opposition, to ravage the country, joined their forces; and upon the 17th of last month, having received certain intelligence that the enemy were within a few miles of them, hastily erected a slight, square break-work of old fence rails, joined to a barn on a spot of clear ground, on which, in proper places, they fixed a few swivel guns. On the next day, and before the break-work was quite finished, they were surrounded by about 2000 of the malecontents, that were led on by Major Joseph Robinson, who sent a message to Majors Maylon and Williamson, desiring that they and their men should lay down their arms, and surrender themselves prisoners, which was rejected with disdain. The gaol which is about 300 yards distant from the fort, was taken possession of by Robinson's party who had likewise cut off all communication between the blockades and the only spring of water near it. On the same day, they took two men belonging to the rangers or militia, prisoners, upon which there began a smart firing on both sides, and was continued with little intermission till Tuesday at sunset. Notwithstanding the party in the fort were without water near two days, yet, animated by the example of their commanders, they determined to endure every extremity rather than submit. On Tuesday evening, Major Maylon received a message from Major Robinson, offering a cessation of hostilities for 20 days, which was agreed to. At that time, Majors Maylon and Williamson had nearly expended their ammunition, a circumstance they had the address to conceal from their men. Of our party 14 were wounded, one mortally; of the enemy it is known several (some say 52) were killed, and many wounded; but particulars are concealed: That their loss exceeds ours is not to be doubted, else why should 2000 men then make advances for a suspension of hostilities to 500, whom they had a few days before insolently demanded to surrender at discretion?"

"The last accounts from the back country inform us, that Col. Richardson, was on his march, and near the habitation of the rebels against liberty with near 3000 men; and that Col. Polk, of N. Carolina, had set out to join him with 600 men; so that, when all our troops are united, there will be a body of upwards of 4000 men, a force, without doubt, sufficient to restore peace and good order in those parts."

"We have undoubtedly authority to assure the public, that since the foregoing accounts, the insurgents have been entirely crushed, the principal movers in this wicked business have been taken and carried to Charlestown, where they are now closely confined, many who were only instruments and tools have received forgiveness, and been dismissed. The frontiers are now in a state of peace."

A Vessel having lately arrived at Palmerston (New-England) with London Papers, to the second of November, which were immediately sent to the Congress at Philadelphia. It is supposed, the following advices from the Philadelphia Papers of last Saturday, are collected from those Papers:

LONDON, October 23.

Extract of a letter from the Downs, Oct. 20.

LAST night in a violent gale, the Alice, Fraine, from London to Dublin; Success, Wallace, from Pittsburgh, for Barcelona; Mary Marshall, from Perth, for Gibraltar; and five others (but cannot get their names) having lost their anchors and cables, were obliged to run on shore on Sandwick flats, and most of them are bilged, but are in hopes of saving part of their cargoes and materials. We do not hear of 200 lives being lost.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth Oct. 20.

Yesterdays arrived at Spithead, his Majesty's ship Syren, from the Downs, with several transports under convoy bound to Boston; but as the wind blows strong at W. S. W. cannot get their names.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Oct. 19.

Sir Peter Parker, who now commands his Majesty's ship Barfleur, of 50 guns, under Sir James Douglas, who is Admiral of the squadron here, is appointed to command his Majesty's ship Bristol, of 50 guns, now at Chatham; and it is to be second in command at Boston, in America, with a broad pendant.

More than four hundred hogs and dead sheep were driven on shore in the high winds on Thursday in Cowes Road.

The prisoners in Newgate are much enraged with the Americans for refusing to receive any more transports from England; they complain they are greater sufferers by the American dispute than any other of his Majesty's subjects; for, say they, if we are sent to the colonies, the Americans vow they will hang us if we land, and our countrymen will hang us if we return.

Three more battalions are ordered from Ireland for America.

TOWER of LONDON, Oct. 24.

Between the hours of nine and ten yesterday morning, Mr. Stavely, of Half-moon street, Piccadilly, and Mr. Munn, of Queen Anne street, Westminster (both King's messengers) attended by a constable, repaired to the house of Stephen Sayre, Esq; in Oxford street. As an excuse to obtain an interview with Mr. Sayre, these beggarly catch-polls of power pretended, that a Forged Draught, for two hundred pounds had been issued by the Bank of which Mr. Sayre is proprietor. Obtaining by such rascally means the interview they desired, Mr. Sayre no sooner appeared than the catch-polls acquainted him, that they had an order signed by Lord Rochford, one of the Secretaries of State, to take him into custody, on a charge of high Treason; and to search for, seize, and carry with them, such of his papers as they might deem effectual for their purpose.

Mr. Sayre heard the summons with composure, and obeyed its dictates with a manly dignity. Confident of his innocence, he smiled at the baseness of the charge, and, in a perfect reliance on his own integrity, he permitted the government rascals to plunder his documents, to ransack his boxes, and to pillage his bureaux. No sooner did they lay their hands on a letter from Mrs. McCaulay (sister to the Lord Mayor elect) and another letter, addressed to "the Livery of London," under the signature of "Barnard's Ghoul," than they seized them with the hand of rapacity, and carried them off with as little feeling as men unaccustomed to honesty, in the service of Government, usually experience.

Mr. Sayre expressed his readiness to accompany the King's Catchpols to Lord Rochford's house, having previously dispatched a servant to Mr. Reynolds, requiring his attendance with the utmost expedition. The King's Messengers, Tuit-takers, or Catchpols (call them which you will) conducted Mr. Sayre to the presence of Lord Rochford; and, left Justice should perceive the villainy of oppression, her eyes were blinded—for Sir John Fielding was present. An information from one Richardson (an Adjutant of the guards) was read. The charge contained in this information, was to the following purport:

"That Stephen Sayre, Esq; had expressed to him, the said Richardson; an intention of seizing the King's person, as his Majesty went on Thursday to the Parliament House; also an intention of taking possession of the Tower, and of overturning the present government."

After this information had been read, Mr. Sayre replied to the separate charges with that sort of composure which ever accompanies heart-felt innocence; he stated how very lightly he was acquainted with Adjutant Richardson, the informer; he mentioned the only conversation which had ever passed between them; and he was about twice more largely into the futility of the charge, when it was announced to Lord

Rochford and the blind Justice, "that Mr. Reynolds demanded immediate admittance to his client." That the obliquity of courts might not be laid aside, several messengers passed, but that which could not be denied as a matter of Right, was soon, very courteously granted as a matter of favour. Mr. Reynolds was admitted, because it was impossible, consistent with justice, to refuse his admittance. Having been introduced to Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, the latter put the following question to Mr. Reynolds:

"Is it Mr. Sayre's desire that you should attend in his behalf?"

Mr. Reynolds replied in the affirmative. Sir John Fielding, with a greater share of audacity than decorum, said, "that this was not true." Mr. Reynolds, with a very proper degree of spirit, replied, "that Sir John Fielding, as a Magistrate might say, that which a gentleman he could not justify." The blind Knight then desired that it might be asked of Mr. Sayre "Whether he had sent for Mr. Reynolds?" Mr. Sayre replied, "he had sent for him, without mentioning the place where he was to attend."

These particulars being adjusted, it was agreed that Mr. Reynolds might attend the private examination of his friend. The first advice Mr. Reynolds gave to Mr. Sayre was this, "that he should answer no interrogatories which Lord Rochford or Sir John Fielding might propound; and that he should not sign any paper."

The information which contained the charge, was a second time read at the request of Mr. Sayre, who smiling at the recital, Mr. Reynolds joined in the laugh, and said, "that the whole was too ridiculous to be seriously attended to." An altercation then ensued between Mr. Reynolds and Adjutant Richardson the Informer. The two Middlesex Justices, Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, were requested by the informer, to silence Mr. Reynolds. He favored them the trouble by observing, "that he should always pay a proper deference to authority, but whatever he had there said of the Informer, he would repeat in any other place whatever."

Mr. Reynolds then told Lord Rochford, "that if after consulting the great law officers of state, (which his Lordship would of course) as the information did not amount to a direct charge against Mr. Sayre, his Lordship should think himself warranted to receive bail, ample and sufficient bail should be given; but if it was thought warrantable to commit, he scorned to ask a favour for his client."

Mr. Sayre was ordered into an adjacent apartment, and he was soon afterwards committed a close prisoner to the TOWER. It would be a scandalous omission to conclude this narrative without doing justice to the behaviour of Mr. Sayre. As a subject of a free state, his demeanor was a manly; as a Patriot it was intrepid; as a Gentleman it was polite. He treated the malice of Informers with the utmost contempt; the futility of informations, when preferred by the creatures, and countenanced by the authority of government, this he smiled at with ineffable disdain: "The unhappy effects of such informations, government (Mr. Sayre said) had ample experienced by giving ear to a *Bernard* and *Hutchinson*. By false informations, and the loss of fugitives, these men had conspired to become the willing instruments in carrying on the purposes of a bloody minded administration. But whatever Informers government might encourage, integrity was a shield which would protect men of honour from their shafts. Defended by that shield, Mr. Sayre said, he should enter the apartment of a prison, conscious that they would prove a safe asylum for virtue."

The Duke of Grafton, on Thursday in the House of Lords, to the astonishment of almost every body, drew out his whole artillery against administration; he said, the part they were taking against America, was equally disgraceful to statesmen and Britons, as it was injurious to the rights of humanity;—that he trembled for the dismemberment of so great a part of our empire, which he had no doubt would be effected, if some special check was not given to the dreadful operations of war;—that if administration was determined to go on, all he could do, would be to give them every opposition in his power, and that he would not be restrained from this on any consideration whatever;—that he should make all kinds of business, nay even sickness itself bend to this duty, for that if his health would not otherwise permit it, he would be carried in a litter to the house. Likewise the Bishop of Peterborough, in a strain suitable to the dignity of his profession, pressed with great humanity the stoppage of human blood.

The popular party is strengthened this session with the Duke of Grafton, the Bishop of Peterborough, General Conway, and most of their connections in both houses. A letter from Pembroke, dated the 25th instant, mentions, that several pieces of

wrecks, and a great many dead bodies were continually coming on shore there, some without legs and others without arms, &c. two more were seen floating without heads.

By virtue of a Habeas Corpus granted on Thursday night by Lord Mansfield, Stephen Sayre, Esq; was on Saturday morning at ten o'clock conveyed by the proper officers from the Tower to Lord Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury square. Missis Adair, Dayrell, Lucas, Alleyne, and Lee, attended on the part of Mr. Sayre; and White, partner with the Solicitor of the Treasury, on the part of the crown. After the two first mentioned counsel had disengaged for some little time on the impropriety of Mr. Sayre's being committed to close confinement by virtue of the warrant of commitment, which only conveyed a general charge; and Mr. White having declared that he had no instructions to oppose the bail, his Lordship called for the warrant of commitment; and immediately after perusing it, pronounced, that he had not the least doubt of Mr. Sayre's being entitled to bail; as he observed, that, that gentleman was only charged with treasonable practices, and that he (L. M.) should not have refused the bail if Mr. Sayre had come without any counsel. Bail was accordingly directly offered and accepted, viz. Mr. Sayre himself in £500, and John Reynolds and Coote Purdon, Esqrs; in £500 each.

Mr. Matham then gave notice, that he should, in

purse of what he first suggested, move the house

for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Wednesday, Nov. 1.

THE Duke of Richmond moved in the House of

Lords, for leave to enter a Petition, in the name of himself and other Lords, against the Address of the House presented to the King on Friday last, which was agreed to. It is a rule of the House, that Petitions should be entered the next day after the decline of any business, which made it necessary to ask leave of the House, upon that occasion.

The Duke of Manchester then made an introductory Speech to the following motion; that the House is of opinion, that introducing any part of the King's Electoral troops, or any other foreign troops whatever, into the service of the Crown of Great Britain, previous to the consent of Parliament, is dangerous and unconstitutional.

Lord Rochford, in reply, entered into a justification of the measure, as late, constitutional, and expeditious, on which ground he moved the previous question; that it, to take the sense of the House whether the depending motion shall be put.

An interesting debate followed, and the speakers

in support of the previous question, or, in favour of the legality and expediency of the measure of employing the Electoral troops, were the Lords Talbot, Rochford, Weymouth, Denbigh, and the Lord Chancellor. In support of the Duke of Manchester's motion, the Duke of Grafton and Richmond, and the Lords Euston, Lyttleton, Shrewsbury and Camden.

In the course of the debate all the old arguments,

respecting the American contest, were repeated, pro

and con, but

The Duke of Grafton threw out some new information; purporting that at a proper time, he would

lay before the House a sketch of the force and ex-

pences required to carry on the war against America,

and of the burthenome taxes that would follow;

His Grace nobly declared, that he could not any longer support administration, unless the ministry

changed their conduct against America; and in the

strongest terms he condemned the measure of embarking the Hanoverian troops before the meeting

of Parliament.

Lord Camden spoke for a considerable time.—

His Lordship, after having gone shortly into the question first moved, left it on a fuddle, and went into the great field of American disputes, and the measures taken by Parliament the last session.—He observed the Ministers had acknowledged themselves to have been deceived. He said the great deliverer lay somewhere hid, and called upon him to come forth and declare himself. He pointed out several instances where they had been deceived, and by reason of which the power of His Majesty's army had been destroyed. He told the House it was not now too late to settle the unhappy dispute to the honour and happiness of both countries. His Lordship spoke with his usual greatness, though at the same time, with much coolness and moderation.

Lord Shrewsbury and the Duke of Richmond called upon the Lords in Administration to decide, whether they meant to lay the petition of the Congress to the King before the House? and they said, that as there were grounds in that petition for an honorable reconciliation with America, they would move it to be laid before the House, if the Ministry would not.

Lord Shrewsbury also declared, that the most extensive operations, that could be required to be carried on half year, or for the year ensuing, might be effected without employing one single foreigner;

and therefore that the machine of concocting for the electoral troops was impudent as well as illegal.

The noble Lords in opposition seemed however

very willing to acquit the ministry of all criminal

intention, if they would but acknowledge the mea-

sure to be unconstitutional, and follic the passing an

act of indemnity; and it should seem as if Lord

North will be persuaded by his friends to take the

necessary step, to quiet the minds of those who think

the measure without it would be established into a

dangerous precedent.

The previous question was put at eight o'clock,

and passed on a division, 75 against 32, proxies on

both sides included.

NEWBURY-PORT. January 1.

On Wednesday the 3d of January, arrived

in Penzance harbour, the brig Squire,

Richard Willis, master, from Poole, in Eng-

land, which place he left the 6th of Novem-

ber: On the passage the 2d of December,

in lat. 44, long. 38, spoke with the Orpheus

Frigate of 32 guns, from England, bound

to America, but had met with a very bad

gale of wind the 30th of November, by which

she lost her main and foremast, and was

then bound back to rest; she had been out

three weeks when the gale took her.

Capt. Meeds, a passenger, was at the meet-

ing of the Merchants at the King's Arms

Tavern, in London, consisting of between

seven and eight hundred, who were unani-

mous to a man in favour of the Americans:

They petitioned his Majesty to have mat-

tors settled with America, and set forth in

their petition that destruction must be brought

on the land if the War was carried on;

it was signed by 1102 Gentlemen, and His

Majesty was pleased to receive it very gra-

ciously. Capt. Meeds, also informs that

our Friends incite daily, that we shall be

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Three more battalions are ordered from Ireland for America.

TOWER of LONDON, Oct. 24.

Between the hours of nine and ten yesterday morning, Mr. Stavely, of Half-moon street, Piccadilly, and Mr. Mann, of Queen Anne street, Westminster (both King's messengers) attended by a constable, repaired to the house of Stephen Sayre, Esq; in Oxford street. As an excuse to obtain an interview with Mr. Sayre, these beggarly catch-polls of power pretended, that a Forged Draught, for two hundred pounds had been issued by the Bank of which Mr. Sayre is proprietor. Obtaining by such rascally means the interview they desired, Mr. Sayre no sooner appeared than the catch-polls acquainted him, that 'they had an order signed by Lord Rochford, one of the Secretaries of State, to take him into custody, on a charge of high Treason; and to search for, seize, and carry with them, such of his papers as they might deem effectual for their purpose.'

Mr. Sayre heard the summons with composure, and obeyed its dictates with a manly dignity. Confident of his innocence, he scolded at the baseness of the charge, and, in a perfect reliance on his own integrity, he permitted the government rascals to plunder his secretaries, to ransack his boxes, and to pillage his bureaux. No sooner did they lay their hands on a letter from Mrs. McCaulay (sister to the Lord Mayor elect) and another letter, addressed to "the Livery of London," under the signature of "Barnard's Ghoul," than they seized them with the hand of rapacity, and carried them off with as little feeling as men unaccustomed to honesty, in the service of Government, usually experience.

Mr. Sayre expressed his readiness to accompany the King's Catchpols to Lord Rochford's house, having previously dispatched a servant to Mr. Reynolds, requiring his attendance with the utmost expedition. The King's Catchpols, Tule-takers, or Catchpoles (call them which you will) conducted Mr. Sayre to the presence of Lord Rochford; and, left Justice should perceive the villainy of oppression, her eyes were blinded—for Sir John Fielding was present. An information from one Richardson (an Adjutant of the guard) was read. The charge contained in this information, was to the following purport:

"That Stephen Sayre, Esq; had expressed to him, the said Richardson; an intention of seizing the King's person, as his Majesty went on Thursday to the Parliament House; also an intention of taking possession of the Tower, and of overturning the present government."

After this information had been read, Mr. Sayre replied to the separate charges with that sort of composure which ever accompanies heart-felt innocence; he stated how very slightly he was acquainted with Adjutant Richardson, the informer; he mentioned the only conversation which had ever passed between them; and he was about entering more largely into the fullness of the charge, when it was announced to Lord

Rochford and the blind Justice, "that Mr. Reynolds demanded immediate admittance to his client." That the chicanery of courts might not be laid aside, several messengers passed, but that which could not be denied as a matter of Right, was soon, very courteously granted as a matter of favour. Mr. Reynolds was admitted, because it was impossible, consistent with justice, to refuse his admittance. Having been introduced to Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, the latter put the following question to Mr. Reynolds:

"Is it Mr. Sayre's desire that you should attend in his behalf?"

Mr. Reynolds replied in the affirmative. Sir John Fielding, with a greater share of audacity than decorum, said, "that this was not true." Mr. Reynolds, with a very proper degree of spirit, replied, "that Sir John Fielding, as a Magistrate might say, that which a gentleman he could not justify." The blind Knight then desired that it might be asked of Mr. Sayre "Whether he had sent for Mr. Reynolds?" Mr. Sayre replied, "he had sent for him, without mentioning the place where he was to attend."

These particulars being adjusted, it was agreed that Mr. Reynolds might attend the private examination of his friend. The first advice Mr. Reynolds gave to Mr. Sayre was this, "that he should answer no interrogatories which Lord Rochford or Sir John Fielding might propound; and that he should not sign any paper."

The information which contained the charge, was a second time read at the request of Mr. Sayre, who smiling at the recital, Mr. Reynolds joined in the laugh, and said, "that the whole was too ridiculous to be seriously attended to." An altercation then ensued between Mr. Reynolds and Adjutant Richardson the Informer. The two Middlesex Justices, Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, were requested by the informer, to silence Mr. Reynolds. He favored them the trouble by observing, "that he should always pay a proper deference to authority, but whatever he had there said of the Informer, he would repeat in any other place whatever."

Mr. Reynolds then told Lord Rochford, "that if after consulting the great law officers of State, (which his Lordship would of course) as the information did not amount to a direct charge against Mr. Sayre, his Lordship should think himself warranted to receive bail, ample and sufficient bail should be given; but if it was thought warrantable to commit, he scorned to ask a favour for his client."

Mr. Sayre was ordered into an adjacent apartment, and he was soon afterwards committed a close prisoner to the TOWER. It would be a scandalous omission to conclude this narrative without doing justice to the behaviour of Mr. Sayre. As a subject of a ~~weak~~ flat, his demeanor was manly; as a Patriot it was intrepid; as a Gentleman it was polite. He treated the malice of Informers with the utmost contempt; the futility of informations, when preferred by the creatures, and countenanced by the authority of government, this he smiled at with ineffable disdain: "The unhappy effects of such informations, government (Mr. Sayre said) had ~~only~~ experienced by giving ear to a *Bernard* and *Hutchinson*. By false informations, and the violence of suggestions, these men had consented to become the willing instruments in carrying on the purposes of a bloody minded administration. But whatever Informers government might encourage, integrity was a shield which would protect men of honour from their shafts. Defended by that shield, Mr. Sayre said, he should enter the apartment of a prison, conscious that they would prove a safe asylum for virtue."

The Duke of Grafton, on Thursday in the House of Lords, to the astonishment of almost every body, drew out his whole artillery against administration; he said, the part they were taking against America, was equally disgraceful to statesmen and Britons, as it was injurious to the rights of humanity;—that he trembled for the dismemberment of so great a part of our empire, which he had no doubt would be effected, if some special check was not given to the dreadful operations of war;—that if administration was determined to go on, all he could do, would be to give them every opposition in his power, and that he would not be restrained from this on any consideration whatever;—that he should make all kinds of business, nay even sickness itself bend to this duty, for that if his health would not otherwise permit it, he would be carried in a litter to the house. Likewise the Bishop of Peterborough, in a strain suitable to the dignity of his profession, presided with great humanity the stoppage of human blood.

The popular party is strengthened this session with the Duke of Grafton, the Bishop of Peterborough, General Conway, and most of their connections in both houses. A letter from Pembroke, dated the 25th instant, mentions, that several pieces of

wrecks, and a great many dead bodies were continually coming on shore there, some without legs and others without arms, &c. two more were seen floating without heads.

By virtue of a Habeas Corpus granted on Thursday night by Lord Mansfield, Stephen Sayre, Esq; was on Saturday morning at ten o'clock conveyed by the proper officers from the Tower to Lord Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury square. Messrs. Adair, Dayrell, Lucas, Alleyne, and Lee, attended on the part of Mr. Sayre; and White, partner with the Solicitor of the Treasury, on the part of the crown. After the two first mentioned counsel had disengaged for some little time on the impropriety of Mr. Sayre's being committed to close confinement by virtue of the warrant of commitment, which only conveyed a general charge; and Mr. White having declared that he had no instructions to oppose the bail, his Lordship called for the warrant of commitment; and immediately after perusing it, pronounced, that he had not the least doubt of Mr. Sayre's being entitled to bail; as he observed, that, that gentleman was only charged with treasonable practices, and that he (L. M.) should not have refused the bail if Mr. Sayre had come without any counsel. Bail was accordingly directly offered and accepted, viz. Mr. Sayre himself in £500, and John Reynolds and Coote Purdon, Esqrs; in £500 each.

Mr. Sayre very politely thanked Lord Mansfield for his readiness in granting the writ, and consequently giving him his personal liberty, at the same time observing, that he hoped his Lordship would join with him in looking back with veneration on the wisdom and spirit of our ancestors, in guarding the subject by such effectual barriers against the invasions of despotism in the worst of times."

To which his Lordship replied, "I hope so too; Mr. S. let us both act constitutionally, and we shall fail into no difficulties or dangers."

Mr. Sayre afterwards returned with his lady to their house in Oxford street; and his friends to their respective homes.

The Lord Mayor was present, and received very politely by Lord Mansfield.

Oct. 29. The Argo, a transport, bound from Cork to Quebec, with three companies of the 46th regiment on board, left Cork on the 18th instant, and has not since been heard of.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, Oct. 30.

Letters are received here from Labrador and Newfoundland. From the former we learn, that there was a violent gale of wind at N. N. E. the 12th of September, which drove every ship on the coast ashore, except the Mary; one is lost, viz. the Jenny, of Bristol, when just arrived from a coasting trip; part of her cargo was landed, and the rest likely to be saved, being salmon; no cod fish were on board; four other vessels are on shore, and it is doubtful if any one can be got off; of fifteen halibuts that were fishing, eight only got safe; seven are missing. The accounts from St. John's are of the same date. Between 2000 and 3000 persons are supposed to be lost; boats sunk; houses, flakes, and stages blown down; a number of ships on shore, many of which cannot be got off."

Upwards of 600 vessels which used to be employed in the American trade, are now laid up in the river without employ.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday Oct. 31.

THIS day, though the House sat but a short time, they went through a great deal of private business.

The resolution of Monday, "that a supply be granted to His Majesty," was reported and agreed to, and a Committee of Supply accordingly appointed.

Hon. Mr. Midham gave notice, that if no satisfaction was intended to be given relative to the measures of introducing Hanoverian troops into the dominions of Great Britain, without the previous consent of Parliament, he would in a few days move for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity; but it would spare him the trouble, if the minister would now rise and tell him, whether he or his friends had such a bill in contemplation.

Lord North said, that he could not, with all the attention and little abilities he was master of, see the measure in the light that he understood several other gentlemen did; that however, as an individual member he should not oppose it. He said he had consulted several persons on whose judgment he could confide, and they all agreed a bill of indemnity was never passed but in cases where private actions lay, and damages might be sought; that in the only two instances, which happened of late years the permitting the importation of raw hides, and prohibiting the exportation of corn; the reasons assigned for passing bills of indemnity on both those occasions were, that private separation might be pursued by an action at law. These, his Lordship said were his ideas. If taken upon any other ground, it might go to an impeachment, and might affect his head; but he was quite easy on that head, because he could not be yet persuaded that he had acted improperly or illegally in advising the measure. He concluded by offering to the consideration of the House, a resolution which he was willing to submit to, and which he hoped would satisfy all parties. He read part of it, but it did not seem relished. It expressed great thanks to His Majesty for his care and solicitude for the interest of his people; and by dark constructive implication, it might be supposed to bear a meaning that might be again interpreted into something like a claim, that the present measure should not be brought into precedent on any future occasion.

Mr. Masham replied, the resolution was by no means satisfactory, and that a vote of one House of Parliament ought never to be permitted to supersede the law of the land; & besides it would be difficult to ascertain what is or is not the law of the land.

Lord North answered, that if a vote of one house was not sufficient, a conference might be held with the other, and the matter laid before His Majesty by way of address, by which means it would come under the cognizance of every branch of the legislature.

Gov. Johnson said, he was neither satisfied with the intended motion, nor proposed resolution. He remembered very well at the time of passing the last bill of indemnity, for prohibiting the exportation of corn, there was a speech attributed to Lord Mansfield, who, when he speaks, says the Governor, can ride the horse of Liberty, most ably; where, instead of speaking of private actions, or approving of bills of indemnity, he contended that nothing but a downright pardon, rectifying the crime, should be a proper indemnification for those who should advise his Majesty to supersede the laws.

Mr. Midham then gave notice, that he should, in pursuance of what he first suggested, move the house for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Wednesday, Nov. 1.

THE Duke of Richmond moved in the House of Lords, for leave to enter a Protest, in the name of himself and other Lords, against the Address of the House presented to the King on Friday last, which was agreed to. It is a rule of the House, that Protests should be entered the next day after the decision of any business, which made it necessary to ask leave of the House, upon that occasion.

The Duke of Manchester made an introductory Speech to the following motion; that the House is of opinion, that introducing any part of the King's Electoral troops, or any other foreign troops whatever, into the service of the Crown of Great Britain, previous to the consent of Parliament, is dangerous and unconstitutional.

Lord Rochford, in reply, entered into a justification of the measure, as late, constitutional, and expedient, on which ground he moved the previous question; that is, to take the sense of the House whether the depending motion shall be put.

An interesting debate followed, and the speakers in support of the previous question, or, in favour of the legality and expediency of the measure of employing the Electoral troops, were the Lords Bath, Rochford, Weymouth, Denbigh, and the Lord Chancellor. In support of the Duke of Manchester's motion, the Dukes of Grafton and Richmond, and the Lords Egremont, Lyttleton, Shelburne and Camden.

In the course of the debate all the old arguments respecting the American contest, were repeated, pro and con, but

The B. of Grafton threw out some new information; purporting that at a proper time, he would lay before the House a sketch of the force and expenses required to carry on the war against America, and of the burdensome taxes that would follow; his Grace nobly declared, that he could not any longer support administration, unless the ministry changed their conduct against America; and in the strongest terms he condemned the measure of harboring the Hanoverian troops before the meeting of Parliament.

Lord Camden spoke for a considerable time.— His Lordship, after having gone thither into the question first moved, left it on a fuddle, and went into the great field of American disputes, and the measures taken by Parliament the last fall.— He observed the disillusions had acknowledged themselves to have been deceived. He said the great deliverer lay somewhere hid, and called upon him to come forth and declare himself. He pointed out several instances where they had been deceived, and by reason of which the power of His Majesty's army had been destroyed. He told the House it was not now too late to settle the unhappy dispute to the honour and happiness of both countries. His Lordship spoke with his usual greatness, though at the same time, with much courtesy and moderation.

Lord Shelburne and the Duke of Richmond called upon the Lords in Administration to decide, whether they meant to lay the petition of the Congress to the King before the House? and they said, that as there were grounds in that petition for an honorable reconciliation with America, they would move it to be laid before the House, if the Ministry would not. Lord Shelburne also declared, that the most extensive operations, that could be required to be carried on last year, or for the year ensuing, might be effected without employing one single foreigner; and therefore that the measure of conciliating for the electoral troops was inexpedient as well as illegal.

The noble Lords in opposition seemed however very willing to acquit the ministry of all criminal intentions, if they would but acknowledge the measure to be unconstitutional, and suffer the passing an act of indemnity; and it should seem as if Lord North will be persuaded by his friends to take this necessary step, to quiet the minds of those who think the measure without it would be established into a dangerous precedent.

The previous question was put at eight o'clock, and passed on a division, 75 against 32, proxies on both sides included.

NEW BURY-PORT, January 1.

On Wednesday the 3d of January, arrived in Penmaudick harbour, the brig Squire, Richard Willis, master, from Poole, in England, which place he left the 6th of November; On the passage the 2d of December, in lat. 44, long. 38, spoke with the Orpheus Frigate of 32 guns, from England, bound to America, but had met with a very hard gale of wind the 30th of November, by which she lost her main and foremast, and was then bound back to refit; she had been out three weeks when the gale took her.

Capt. Meeds, a passenger, was at the meeting of the Merchants at the King's Arms Tavern, in London, consisting of between seven and eight hundred, who were unanimous to a man in favour of the Americans. They petitioned His Majesty to have matters settled with America, and set forth in their petition that destruction must be brought on the land if the War was carried on; it was signed by 1102 Gentlemen, and His Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously. Capt. Meeds, also informs that our Friends increase daily, that we shall be

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against the Americans.

PROVIDENCE, January 20.

The following is sent us as a particular
account of the movements of the fleet in the
river since yesterday's night, and of the
actions which happened in consequence
thereof.

On Friday the 12th instant, Capt. Wal-
lace, with all the vessels under his command,
confining of 12 sail, came up the river from
Newport, and at four o'clock in the after-
noon, landed about 250 men on the island
of Prudence, where about 40 or 50 of our
men were stationed, under the command of
Capt. Pearce. They were soon fired upon
by the enemy, which was returned with
much spirit; but Capt. Pearce finding the
enemy greatly superior in number, retreat-
ed, and with his men, went off the island;
he had one man wounded and taken pri-
oner, and it is said several of the enemy were
killed and wounded. The enemy about
sunet burnt seven houses on the island,
which being discovered here, his Honour
the Deputy Governor, General West, Col.
Richmond, Col. Martin, Col. Cook, Capt.
Allen, and Capt. Wells, immediately set
out to send forces upon the island, by way of
Warren and Bristol, from the former of
which places General West, ordered 50 men,
directing them to join such as should be col-
lected at Warwick Neck, and proceed to
the island. His Honour, with the General,
then went to Bristol, and sent off Major
Talman, with 80 men in whale-boats, who
landed about the dawn of day. Capt. Bar-
ton, with a few men, had landed from Head-
Quarters, but those at Warwick Neck were
not able to join them for want of boats.—
About 9 o'clock in the morning the enemy
landed about 250 men, and attacked Lieut.
Car, who was stationed with a guard of 40
men to observe their motions; the remainder
of our men soon coming up, a smart engage-
ment ensued, which lasted three hours.—
The enemy several times sent out flanking
parties, which were as often driven back to
their main body. They were at length
driven to their vessels, leaving our people in
possession of the island, having the night
before put on board about 100 sheep, but
no cattle are missing. Two of their men
were found dead after the action, and one
wounded in the thigh; they likewise carried
off a number of killed and wounded, parti-
cularly an officer, that appeared to be badly
wounded, and who, it is supposed, had the
command. We had only three men slightly
wounded. Our officers and men behaved
with the greatest bravery, and had there
been boats at Warwick, to carry over the
reinforcements from thence, it is thought
the enemy's whole party would have been
killed or taken. Sunday evening the enemy
burnt two buildings on Patience Island;
on Monday they cut a quantity of wood at
Hope Island, and yesterday, it is said, re-
turned to Newport.

Yesterday's night, while the bomb brig
lay off Prudence, the gunner and five se-
amen made their escape in a boat, and arrived
at Bristol.

Extract of a letter from Loudon, O.R. 25.

"The ministry seems determined to push
matters to the greatest extremities, and are
making every preparation they can to carry
on the war with vigour, though I can al-
most assure you their operations go on but very
slowly; the Russians, of which they expect-
ed 20,000 have refused to go to America,
and the Military are now in treaty for 10,000
Hussars; they are likewise raising some Ha-
noverian regiments, which are to be called
Royal Americans. I don't think they will
be much stronger next summer, at least not
till the close of it, than they are at present,
unless by water, where you know they are
always powerful. The parliament met in
Ireland the 10th instant, it was designed by
the ministry it should be so, in order to feel
their pulse; there was very warm debate
about addressing his Majesty, which was
carried by the ministerial party; but they
are very sparing in offering their lives and
fortunes, further than to support him in his
legal and just rights; and it is confidently
reported that they have proved refractory,
that the Viceroy has been obliged to pro-
logue them.—Indeed a very little thing
would throw this once happy country into
the strongest convulsions; the minds of the
people in general are much incensed against
the present ministry; and if once they are
thoroughly roused, I am afraid our King,
who now bears them up, will be crushed
under their weight."

"Richardson the Informer, against Mr.
Sayre, was some time ago in the Marshalsea;
Sayre and Lee were then sheriffs, and as
said Richardson was an American, (for one
he is) they took him out, procured
him a Serjeantcy in the Guards, and by
their interest he is at present what he is, an
Adjutant and Informer.—The London Af-
filiation have entered most cordially into
the business of Mr. Sayre's commitment,
and are determined to interest themselves in
behalf of every friend to Liberty, who may
be marked out as a victim to ministerial ven-

geance. Thus a fire begins to kindle, which
will require more skill to quench, at this
alarming crisis, than they are at present
aware of."

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.

The last letters from Canada bring an ac-
count of an unsuccessful attempt made to
gain possession of Quebec by storm, on the
thirty-fifth of December last, between the
hours of two and seven in the morning.

The General finding his canon too light
to effect a breach, and that the enemy would
not hearken to terms of capitulation, formed
a design of carrying the town by escalade. In
this he was encouraged by the exten-
siveness of the works, and the weakness of the
garrison. When every thing was prepared,
while he was waiting the opportunity of a
snow storm to carry his design into execu-
tion, several of his men deserted to the en-
emy. His plan at first was to have attacked
the upper and lower town at the same time,
depending principally for success against the
upper town. But discovering from the mo-
tions of the enemy, that they were apprised
of his design, he altered his plan; and, hav-
ing divided his small army into four de-
partments, ordered two feints to be made
against the upper town, one by Col. Living-
ston, at the head of the Canadians, against
St. John's Gate; the other by Capt. Brown,
at the head of a small detachment, against
Cape Diamond; reserving to himself and
Colonel Arnold, the two principal attacks,
against the lower town.

At five o'clock, the hour appointed for
the attack, the General, at the head of the
New-York troops, advanced against the lower
town, at Anse de Mer. Being obliged
to take a circuit, the signal for the attack
was given, and the garrison alarmed before
he reached the place; however, pressing on
he passed the first barrier, and was just open-
ing to attempt the second, when by the first
fire from the enemy, he was unfortunately
killed, together with his aid de camp, Capt.
J. M'Pherson, Capt. Cheesman and two or
three more. This so dispirited the men, that
Colonel Campbell, on whom the command
devolved, found himself under the disagree-
able necessity of drawing them off.

In the mean while, Colonel Arnold, at
the head of about three hundred and fifty of
those brave troops (who with unparalleled
fatigue had penetrated Canada under his
command) and Capt. Lamb's company of
artillery, had passed through St. Roch's,
and approached near a two gun battery,
picketted in, without being discovered.—
This he attacked, and, though it was well
defended for about an hour, carried it, with
the loss of a number of men. In this attack
Col. Arnold had the misfortune to have his
leg splintered by a shot, and was obliged to
be carried to the hospital. After gaining
the battery, his detachment passed on to a
second barrier, which they took possession of.
By this time the enemy, relieved from the
other attack by our troops being drawn off,
directed their whole force against this de-
tachment, and a party falling out from
Palo-gate, attacked them in the rear.

These brave men sustained the force of
the whole garrison for three hours, but find-
ing themselves hemmed in, and no hopes of
relief, they were obliged to yield to num-
bers, and the advantageous situation the gar-
rison had over them.

No regular return is yet come to hand;
but, by the advices received, we learn that
our loss in killed and wounded, amounts to
about fifty, and three hundred taken pri-
soners, who are treated very humanely.

Among the slain are Capt. Kinderhook and
Lieutenant Humphreys of the riflemen, and
Lieutenant Cooper.

After this unfortunate repulse, the re-
mainder of the army retired about three
miles from the city, where they have posted
themselves advantageously, and are continuing
the blockade, waiting for reinforcements,
which are now on their march to join them.

Every possible mark of distinction was
shown to the corpse of General Montgome-
ry, who was interred in Quebec on the sec-
ond of January.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secy.

By last Night's Eastern Post.

NEWBURY-PORT, Jan. 19.

On Monday last a brigantine from Ire-
land, burthen about 90 tons; — Eng-
isher, owned by Lewis Gray, an enemy to
the rights of America, laden with provi-
sions for the use of the ministerial army at
Boston, was taken and brought into this
port, the particulars of her cargo are as
follow:—29 tierces, 18 barrels and 31 half-
barrels of best beef; 150 firkins and 72 casks
of butter; 64 firkins, 1 barrel and 10 half-
barrels of tongues; 10 puncheons of claret
wine; one tierce, 12 barrels and 9 half
barrels of best pork; 8 puncheons of oats, two
firkins of lard, 19 kegs of tripe, two casks of
peas, and 109 hampers of potatoes.

Likewise, on the same evening, a ship from
London, burthen about 200 tons, —
Bowie, master, owned at London, out 12
weeks, with the following articles on board,

Intended for the same use as the brig's cargo,
viz. 52 chaldron of coals, 86 butts and 30
hogheads of porter, 20 hogheads of vine-
gar, 16 hogheads of four stout; and 23 live
hogs.

In the above brig came passengers, Mr.
John Gray, son to Harrison Gray, Esq; of
Boston, and a regular officer, who, together
with the Captain, were yesterday sent to
Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, January 25.

Last Saturday a vessel, filled with our
distressed brethren of Boston, put off from
that place, and landed her passengers at
Chelsea, among whom were Captain Andrew
Symmes, and Captain John Dean.—It is said a considerable number more were
soon to follow.

Last Friday General Clinton, with a con-
siderable number of Grenadiers and Light
Infantry, sailed from Boston, and were sup-
posed to be bound to Virginia.

We hear that the enemy, the evening on
which our troops burnt the houses at Char-
lestown, were entertaining themselves at the
exhibition of a play, which they called the
Blockade of Boston; in the midst of which
a person appeared before the audience, and, with
great earnestness, declared, that the
Yankees were attacking Bunker's Hill.—

The deluded wretches, at first, took this
to be merely *farce*, and intended as a
part of their diversion; but soon convinced
that the actor meant to represent a solemn
reality, the whole assembly left the house in
confusion, and scampered off with great precipi-
tation.

Since our last we have had several deserters,
One of them, stationed at Charlestown mills,
pitched his companion over the dam, and
then ran for Cobble-hill.

Last Thursday one of our cruisers, com-
manded by Capt. M'cull, carried into Cape
Ann a ship of about 250 tons. She was from
Lynn-Haven, in England, bound to Boston,
and had on board, besides other valuable
articles, 1500 blankets, 100 bolts of ozna-
brugs, 100 casks of oatmeal, a large number
of shoes, and a quantity of coal.

NEW YORK, February 1.

THIS DAY comes on the election of
four Representatives for this city and county,
to serve in Assembly.

We hear from Albany, that General
Schuyler, found at Johnstown, 5 or 600 men
assembled, who, without resistance, delivered
up their arms; that is took from them,
670 muskets, nine pieces of loaded cannon,
and brought off 12 prisoners.—Sir John
to oblige our friend Indians, was released
on his bond and hostages.

The store ship mentioned in our last, taken
by the people in New-Jersey, is called the
Green Mountain Valley, burden about 400
tons, commanded by Capt. Deapler, (brother
to a member of Parliament of that name)
her cargo consisted of 120 chaldrons of
coal, 100 butts of porter; 300 sacks of
potatoes, 10 pipes of stout stout; four four
pounds, lime powder and arms; and sundry
dry goods, with 80 hogs, most of
which died on the passage.

Wednesday's night died of an Apoplectic
Fit, George Clepham, Esq; Purser of his
Majesty's Ship Asia, in this Harbour. His
Remains were deposited the next Evening in
Trinity Church-Yard, attended by and under
the Direction of the Marine Society.

The following additional circumstances relating
to the unsuccessful attack of Quebec,
on the 3d of December last, are collected
from the different letters and accounts sent
from thence to Philadelphia, viz.

That in the detachment commanded by
Col. Arnold, in the attack of the first bar-
rier, Brigade Major Ogden, after a very
spirited and soldier like conduct, was wound-
ed in the shoulder, and carried to the hospital;
and that Capt. (now Major) Lamb, was also
slightly wounded; that the com-
mand of the detachment devolving upon
Lieut. Col. Green, of Rhode-Island, after
gaining the first barrier he pressed on to a
second, which he likewise forced, and took
possession of; when being attacked in the
rear, and surrounded, the detachment for a
long time maintained the fight against
the whole force of the enemy; till being
overpowered with numbers, they were at
last obliged to yield themselves prisoners.

That the whole detachment behaved with
the greatest bravery, and struck terror into
the enemy, who now apprehending they
should not long hold the place, gave very good
treatment to the prisoners.—That all the
officers distinguished themselves by their
good conduct.—Lieutenant Colonel Green,
Major Bigelow and Meigs, Captains Ol-
ward and Burr, are particularly mentioned,
as having done themselves great honour.—

That General Montgomery and Captain
M'Pherson, were buried on the second of
January, with the honours of war; and that
Major Meigs was out for three days on
his parole of honour, having leave to carry

his baggage.—One letter concludes with the following reflection. "Our
enemies will soon find, that America is

become the nursery of heroes; and that
while we are struggling in the glorious
cause of liberty and virtue, we will not
want brave soldiers to offer themselves,
nor Generals to lead forth her armies, and
direct them to victory and triumph."

Fairfield, January 18, 1776.

On the 14th inst. died here, Mrs. ANNA
SILLIMAN, Consort of Mr. William S. Il-
lman, and Daughter of John Allen, Esq.;
in the 19th Year of her Age, and Yester-
day her Remains were decently and respect-
fully interred.

Mrs. Silliman was a young Lady of a
noble Person, and an elegant Depart-
ment—of strict Virtue, and exemplary Piety,
by which she attracted the Love and Esteem
of all who had the happiness of her Ac-
quaintance.

During the short Time of her Continu-
ance on Earth, she much endeared herself
as an affectionate Sister—a dutiful Daughter
—a tender and loving Wife: Her Husband,
Father, and Relatives would be inconsola-
ble, but for the good hope that their Loss
is her unspeakable Gain.

Early impressed with a Sense of her Duty
to God, she devoted herself to his Service,
and made a public Profession of Religion.
By her amiable Virtues and Christian Be-
haviour, she was an Ornament to the
Church of which she was a Member.—It
pleased God before he called her hence, to
visit her with a long and tedious Illness; she
bore the Corrections of her heavenly Father
with Meekness—was constantly resigned to
his holy Will, till at length Patience had
its perfect Work—the smiling bid Adieu to
Earth, and ascended to the World of Peace
and Joy.

Early impressed with a Mind:

"So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so frag'r'd;

"Howe, as it is purp'ld Gold, by Sickness tried;

"The Saint shew'd it's ill, but the Woman died."

To be sold by the Executors of Doctor John Innes,
and to be entered upon the 6th day of March
next.

A VERY excellent FARM, belonging to his
estate, containing 500 acres of land, including
meadow, well-timbered, situated in the county of
Wellesley, three miles from the town of Ryde,
two and an half from one landing, and four
from another; where plenty of lobsters, black and other
fish, may be had in their season. The land is most
excellent for grain and pasture, a brook running
through it, which is never dry. On the farm is a
very large orchard of extraordinary fruit, a good
garden, with plum, peach and cherry trees.—
There is on the premises, a large comfortable house
situated on an eminence, which commands a fine
prospect of the sound, and lands adjacent; the house
is two stories high, and has five rooms on the
lower floor. There are also two kitchens, a cellar,

POET'S CORNER.

Mr. HOLT,
Please to insert for the last time, the following lines, in answer to the female author in your Journal No. 1725; and as she has hinted the prerogative of her sex in giving the last word, she may hereafter enjoy it without any farther molestation from her humble servant the

AUTHOR.

[Defend the Printer, gentle Phabos!
From ev'ry maker of a Rebus,
Teeming with answers and replies,
Like ghosts, to haunt him till he dies.]

M Y Poetess, I'm fairly tir'd :
But shall I quit the field ?
Shall I, with proud ambition fir'd,
To any woman yield ?
My shrining in of heathen names,
Altho' you discommend,
I justified, then cease to blame,
Or else your charge defend.
Subtil, again from that you flew,
("The medley made me smile,")
To Nero, and that rake Jovs too,
Who did the maid begalle.—
In Rebuses it matters not,
If good and bad we blend ;
Mere bagatelles, not worth a jot,
The subject's all our end.
That we may sometimes trifliffe,
(Was your reply to me,)—
Both while we answer or advise,
For sake of brevity.
I fancy this report was wrong,
What can my lady mean ?
Your Rebus, ma'am, was pretty long,
Your answer yet unseer !
The debt which to your sex I owe,
In penitence I'll pay,
Give the last word, deal the last blow,
Submissive I'll obey.

O S N A B R U G S,
To be SOLD,
At SOLOMON SIMSON'S,
In STONE-STREET,
Who has LIKWISE,
A few low-priced CHINTZES, with
some COCOA, and INDIGO. 258

WANTS A PLACE,
As a Wet-Nurse, a Young Woman
With a good Breast of Milk. Enquire
of the Printer. 258

To the PUBLIC.
WHEREAS the Committee of Safety in this City have taken into consideration the utility of putting into execution, as speedily as possible, the plan proposed in the New York Journal, No. 1725, for promoting and establishing a Manufactory here, for the purpose of employing our industrious poor : They have therefore ordered a certain sum for that laudable purpose, and have appointed JOHN RAMSAY, of this City, to the present superintendence thereof. The project serves therefore to request, That all hatters, and spinners of flax, and weavers of linen yarn, who incline to serve in these different branches, do immediately, as soon as convenient, apply to said John Ramsay, who will treat with them accordingly. 258

If any person having flax, or linen yard to dispose of, may apply as above.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,
CONVENIENT HOUSE in Chatham, or Peck's River, it has four rooms on a floor, with fire places to each, a large entry, cellar, &c. likewise two acres of good land, wherein is a stable, good garden, court yard, &c. It is situated on the main road from Morris-Town to Elizabeth-Town, about twelve miles from the latter, and very suitable for a tradesman. For particulars enquire of Miss'rs Paul Day or Doctor Stephen Ball, in Chatham. 258

WHEREAS a certain Sloop called the FOLLY and ANN, destined for Boston, and laden with provisions, &c. for the Ministerial Troops there, was lately stranded upon Monmouth Beach, in the Colony of New-Jersey ; and whereas the Committee of Safety of said Colony has taken possession of said Sloop and cargo, committing them to the care of the subscribers, and permitting them to deliver to the seamen and passengers, their wearing apparel, bedding, cheats, &c. provided they, in a reasonable time, call for the same. This is to give publick notice, that there are yet in their possession a number of beds with headings, and cheats, with wearing apparel and other furniture, which will be delivered to the owners, proving property ; if they apply personally on or before the 15th day of February next, otherwise they will be sold to pay costs. (ss 8) DAVID FORMAN,
Monmouth, New-Jersey. 258 NATH. SCUDER,
Jersey. Jan. 17. THOMAS HENDERSON.

To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED
for a House in New-York.
A Convenient FARM, lying 2 miles up the North River, and two mil. west of it, containing 30 acres of land, 9 of which is under good improvement, well watered with living springs, arable and meadow land sufficient for a large stock, and near a public landing on the river ; a good dwelling house well finished, barn and other out-houses, fit and commodious for a farmer, trader or gentleman.—Any person inclining to purchase or exchange, as above mentioned, may know further, by applying to me the subscriber, living on the premises, or to Abraham Elly, Cartman, in Warren-Street, New-York. ABRAHAM PERKINS,
New-Market, Jan. 25. 258

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK.
To the PUBLIC.

What Amendment in the Constitution, and what Increase of neighbourly Love there would be, if greater Regard were paid to that so truly valuable Rule "Do as you w'd be done unto."

I T concerns me in a very particular Manner, to be under the Necessity of thus addressing you, but I flatter myself the visible Cause will plead my Excuse :—When I sat out to establish this Office in June 1776, it was upon the strict Principles of Justice to my Employers, and rendering them every service possible, within my Power and Ability ; my chief Object in view was that Support which, through your considerate Favours, I have hitherto obtained, and by which I have received your greatest Approbation of the Undertaking. Indeed had I in my Hopes that an experienced Conduick, added to the approving power of a useful Member to Society, would one Day be the Means to restore, that the greatest Liberty a dependent Individual can enjoy, "the full Exercise of his regular Profession ;" but in this I have hitherto been disappointed, and now, from the increasing Difficulty of the present unhappy Times, I fear the want of that Liberty in a Manner I never expected :—Still to be kept in a disenchanted State, after living so many Years a decent Inhabitant of this respectable City, is with great deference, an uncommon Hardship, especially considering (which first attack) I have never said, or done ought, to give Offence. That I have rather too closely pursued the impolitic Maxim of letting the Morrow take care for itself, may be true ; but none can say I have acted as the bad Tenant, who carries the Manure from off his Lordship's Farm ; for I have cheerfully distributed my little Earnings on the spot, and ever gloried in your enabling me to support the Character of a Gentleman, in despite of all my Enemies, Of whom, let the most invidious and designing, call me by what Nick name they may, WINE or TOX, or urge what their own Wickedness can invent to my Disadvantage,—until I shall be put into possession of my last Six-Foot Freshold, this will be my principle, and this my ever fervent Wish, " That the Crown and Dignity of my Royal Sovereign may be supported, and a speedy Peace, both lasting and honourable, restored to AMERICA, without that Effusion of Blood which may endanger a Division of this fine Country, in any Manner similar to that of the Polish PLUMS CAKE."

As a Brother from Adam, &c. nearly returning into Mama's Lap, I crave your occasional Remembrance of this Office, upon a firm Dependence that the Business thereof will be effectually executed, and that I remain with great Truth,

Your affectionate Friend and faithful Servant,
Broad-Street, JOHN C. KNAPP,
25th Jan. 1776. Attorney at Law, de B. R.
See the Westminster Magazine for August, 1764, Page 416.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD,
RUN AWAY on Monday the 15th instant, from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named JOHN WEBB, born in New-York, about nineteen years of age, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair and eyes, by trade a blacksmith.—He had on a dark dove-coloured knapt coat, a pair of buckskin breeches, a pair of homespun stockings, and a pair of new shoes.—Took with him a pair of blue flag breeches, and a claret coloured coat.—Whoever takes up and returns the said apprentice, or secures him in any goal, giving notice to his said master, shall receive the above reward. JOHN BAILEY, Cutler.

All persons are hereby forwarded not to harbour entertain or conceal the said apprentice, as they will answer it in their peril. 258

N. B. He proposed going to Boston.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Raway, containing about 17 acres, (2 of which is good mowing ground) pleasantly situated on a public road, between Ambey and Elizabeth-Town, eight from the former, and six from the latter, and fronting a pleasant navigable river, within eight of four public landings, from which boats have frequently sailed to New-York, in three or four hours.—The HOUSE has been lately built, contains three rooms on the lower floor, with two fire places, three rooms above, a good cellar, a piazza in front, a well of the best water, an excellent garden plot, a barn and chair house, a convenient work shop, about forty apple trees in their prime, some peach and pear trees.—Also, another LOT, lying near the other, containing about eight acres, is an excellent piece of meadow.—Also, a small HOUSE and LOT, about fifty feet in front, and two hundred deep, situated near two of the landings above mentioned. The House is in good repair, contains two rooms with fire places in each.—The whole to be sold together or separately, as best suits the Purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of Isaac Showell, living on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same, or the Printer hereof.

An Extract from a Resolve of the Committee of Safety for New-Jersey.

Princeton, Jan. 12, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a man and house be kept in constant readiness, by each of the several Committees of Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Woodbridge, New-Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton, whose business shall be to forward all Expresses, to and from the Continental Congress ; and that the aforesaid town Committees, shall on every intelligence of any invasion or alarm, send Expresses to the neighbouring town Committees, who are directed to provide Expresses, to forward the same from town to town, is the town Committee, and such officers of the militia, as they may think proper to appoint therof, throughout the colony, with as much expedition as may be in their power ; and that all expenses incurred by such Expresses, the Treasurers of this colony, appointed by the Provincial Congress or either of them, are hereby required to pay, on order or orders, signed by the Chairman of either of the Committees of the townships of this Colony, which orders will indorsement thereto by the person or persons to whom the same is made payable, shall be sufficient vouchers to the said Treasurer or either of them for such sum of money as they or either of them may pay theron, as aforesaid.

A true Copy,
By Order of the Committee,
ABRAHAM CLARK, D. Sec'y.

In COMMITTEE, Jan. 2d, 1776.

WHEREAS, on or about the seventh day of October last, a certain small sloop, said to be the tender of the Viper sloop of war, was taken with three persons on board, in Barnegat Bay, and is now detained in possession of the Committee of the county of Monmouth, in New-Jersey ; Said Committee, in pursuance of the direction of the Provincial Congress, do publish the following descriptive advertisement, viz.

That the length of said small sloop from stem to stern, is about thirty feet ; depth of her hold three feet and an half ; her quarter deck twelve, and her main deck eighteen feet long ; three cloths in the head, and eight in the foot of her mainail ; her bowsprit five feet over her stem, with a bar of iron up the same ; her hold piece of iron, and her burthen about three cords :—The person, who has it, is a midshipman, and had the command of her, informs, that she was taken from the Provincial at a place called Holme's Hole, laden with fruit, &c. and was sent by Admiral Graves to the Viper for a tender.—If the original owner shall apply, prove property and pay charges, any time before the fifth of May next, he may have her again, in present condition. Signed by Order,

258 J. BURROWES, Chairman.

RULES AND ORDERS
FOR REGULATING THE
MAIL ITTA,

Of the Colony of NEW-YORK, Recommended by the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, December 20, 1773, and ordered to be PUBLISHED, with an APPENDIX.

To be SOLD by the PRINTER hereof near the COFFEE-HOUSE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership of THOMAS and JAMES ARDEN being expired, this is to require all those who are indebted to them, to discharge the same as speedily as possible : All accounts that remain unsettled on the first of March, will be put in the hands of an Attorney, and all those to whom they are indebted are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled.

January 18, 1776.

24-7

Boultng-Cloths,

AND a few Tuns of STRAINED OIL,
to be Sold.—Inquire at BENJAMIN
UNDERHILL'S, near Beckman's Slip.
New-York, 11th January, 1776. 258

New-Jersey, NOTICE is hereby given, to the respective creditors of Daniel Perine, jun. an insolvent debtor, now confined for debt, in the common goal of the free borough and town of Elizabeth, in said county, that they be and appear, before two of the judges of the Inferior Court of common pleas, for the said county of Essex, at the court house in Elizabeth Town, on Monday the nineteenth day of February next, by two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an alignment of said debtor's estate should not be made, and he discharged from his confinement ; agreeable to an act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of said province of New-Jersey, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," made and passed in the twelfth year of his present Majesty's reign.

258

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber an apprentice young man, named HENRY LEE, a well set man, about five feet eight inches high : Had on when he went away, a grey fustian, brownish coloured wilton coat, new buckskin breeches, with sundry other cloths ; is supposed to have gone to the camp at Cambridge. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary charges, paid by

OLIVER SPENCER.

Newtown, Sussex-County, Jan. 8, 1776.
WHEREAS a person who passed by the name of JOSEPH MCCARREL, about the 1st of September last, left at the house of the subscriber, a brown HORSE and two saddles, in pawn for a debt, which he at that time contracted ; and as the time which he promised to redeem them is some months elapsed, he is hereby informed, that it does not come and take them away before the 10th of February next, that they will then be sold for the payment of his debt and charges.

258 JEAN ALLEN.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, at Sussex County-House, New-Jersey, Jan. Saturday night, an Irish servant lad named EDWARD MOFFATT, about 17 years of age ; he is much marked with the Small-pox, has a remarkable mole on one side of his nose, brown curly hair and large grey eyes : Had on an old felt hat, a brown coating coat, with a red collar, pale blue cloth jacket, with brass buttons, under it an old Damasceno jacket, buckskin breeches, very greasy, square metal knee buckles, an osmane shirt, blue yarn stockings, old shoes, and an Indian blanket.—Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his said master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charge paid by

THOMAS ANDERSON.

January 8th, 1776.

24-7

WHEREAS in the list of Delinquents in Queen's county, published in the New-York Journal, No. 1721, is inserted the name Henry Sydnam, which many have supposed to be the subscriber, who not choosing to lie under the imputation of being an enemy to his country, takes this method to make known to the public, that the person called Henry Sydnam, in the said list, is not the subscriber. HENDRICK SYDNAME,

258 Miller, living at New-Town, L. Island.

SAMUEL LOUDON,
Published the first Number of his News Paper, intituled the NEW-YORK PACKET, on Thursday the fourth current, to be continued weekly.

THE NEW-YORK PACKET
is printed on large and good Paper, with elegant Types, almost new. Those who incline to encourage the Publication of it, will be pleased to send in their Names, with Directions where to send their Papers. Due Pain shall be taken in forwarding the Papers by Post-Riders, and in providing fit Persons to carry them to the Customers in this City. Those who incline to take the New-York Packet from the first Number, may be supplied by their Most humble Servant,

258 SAMUEL LOUDON.

TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL VAN HORNE,

At the lower end of Wall-Street :

M ADEIRA Wine, from eight to 20 years old, Port, Claret, Jamaica spirits, warranted ten years old ; old Brandy, Quart Bottles, and wickered bottles, from five to eight gallons. 258

MONEY TO BE LET.

ON Approved Security, from One Hundred to One Thousand Pounds.—Enquire of the Printer. 258

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY HEALTHY young Negro WENCH, 16 years of age, has had the small Pox and Measles, sold for no fault, but want of employ.—Enquire of the Printer.

Elizabeth Town, Dec. 12, 1775.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a fawny bridle COW, about three years old, very small, her forehead white.—The owner is desired to call, pay charges and take her away.

258 ABRAHAM CANNON.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,
Removed from his house in Wall-Street, to Beckman-Street, (formerly Chapel-Street)

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, fit for sale, a large quantity of BOTLED PORTER, which he will warrant as good as any in London. For each Twelve Shillings per dozen, or Nine if the bottles are returned.

Fine BOTLED CIDER of a peculiar quality and flavour, at Nine shillings per dozen.—Cash for empty Quart Bottles. 258

A YOUNG WOMAN with a good young Breast of Milk, would go into a Family as a Nurse ; she can be well recommended. Enquire of Mrs. Fisher in Stone street. 24-7

Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,
DOCTOR HILL's newly improved great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak Stomach, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion : for most diseases have their origin contracted in a weak Stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balsam : whose great efficacy is so well known, in curing the most inveterate disorder, in the breast, & heart, & lungs, colds, coughs, & whooping coughs in children. Many persons, from a proprie tie and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatisms, cholic, gravel and consumptions.—Doctor Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapped about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, is meant sterling money ; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York, at 41. 10d. per bottle, or 41. ad. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the balsam and tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Olwey-Market, and by none else in this city.

258 MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

ALSO, A quantity of German PRUNES,
To be sold by said HOFFMAN.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,
HAVING removed their store to New-Haven,
desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phonix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their store.—They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on usual moderate terms.

New-York, October 5, 1775.

BY virtue of writs of fieri facias and Venditioni exponens, to me directed, filed out of the Supreme Court of the Province of New-York, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Earl of Sterling, I have seized and taken the undermentioned lots and parcels of land, being in the patent of Chesterfield, county of Orange, and Province aforesaid : All which I shall expect to sell by way of public vendue, on Tuesday the 10th of January next, at the house of Francis Smith, in Smith's Clove, at 10 o'clock in the morning, per me Gouverneur, D. C. JESSE WOODHULL, Sheriff.

B. 1775. of Orange County.

The following lots of land are in the Chesterfield's Patent, in Orange